

# THE DALLAS EXPRESS

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## What the Press of the Country Says About the Riots

White Man's Duty.

(Union S. C. Times)

The safeguarding of the right of the black man, protecting him in the holding of property and granting him the opportunity to develop along all lines that he may be able to develop are some of the duties that devolve upon the white man in his relation to the black man. The white man owes it to the black man to set him a high standard of personal moral conduct. The immoral white man is the greatest enemy the black man has, and is a menace to the white man as well. Most of the trouble between the races grows out of the attitude of the immoral white man. Such men are sowing to the wind and will reap the whirlwind. During the next ten years we are going to reap some of the whirlwind unless all signs fail.

Condition—Not Theory.

(Spartanburg, S. C. Journal)

Let's hope that Washington will learn a valuable lesson from the present experience and that congress will come to realize that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the south.

National Distrust.

(Chattanooga, Tenn. Times)

All these outbreaks against the Negro are simply indicative of an existing national distrust of him as a citizen, and in no way prove that he cannot make himself a welcome citizen in any community. It simply proves to him that conditions still render it necessary that he conform to a trifle more circumspectly to the laws, customs and requirements of the communities in which he may reside than white persons even of no more education or intelligence than he possesses. That is a condition and not a sound theory that confronts him. It is due more to an historical and sentimental than a race prejudice, and therefore, more difficult to be overcome; and it can only be overcome by the members of the race themselves.

The Lesson Taught.

(Knoxville, Tenn. Sentinel)

What lesson, then, should both races learn from the ugly experience to which the federal capital is being subjected. All should learn and have the lessons impressed upon them that there are certain respects in which the races cannot invade or infringe upon each other's preserves without precipitating a race conflict and all should have the lesson drilled and instilled into them to religiously regard and follow the dictates of this lesson.

Not Edifying.

(Union, S. C. Times)

The race riots in Washington continue to be a series of. It is not a very edifying sight to see that the capital city should develop such a situation and it should be a warning to the rest of the country of bringing peace.

Race Newspapers.

(New Orleans, La. Item)

Unfortunately is a more or less incendiary Negro press in the North. These papers are so largely based on the constant harp on the alleged wrongs committed against Negroes, and because they are constantly appealing to race consciousness. They collect the most lurid stories from every quarter which when they are read and believed, are bound to stir up bitter animosities and racial enmities among the Negroes. They are less newspapers than race propaganda sheets.

Whitening Black Race.

(New York Tribune)

The Negroes in the United States number 10,000,000 and each decade shows a normal increase. Counted with them are persons of mixed blood, and a gradually whitening race is the result. Men and women indisposed to submit discrimination. Slowly but steadily the Negroes are becoming educated, are acquiring property, are forcing their way upward.

Education Will Solve It.

(St. Louis, Mo. Star)

The solution of this race feeling, which constantly holds over peaceful communities the threat of outbreaks, must come through effort in two directions—effort at education and effort at developing among both whites and Negroes, a high sense of respect for the law. There has been among the race riots of recent years in various cities, no instance of an organized or concerted undertaking. The outbreaks have been spontaneous. They have sprung from something which appealed lawlessness. From small beginnings they grew to situations where more color became a cause of attack. Education develops reasons and respect for law.

A Rotten Condition.

(Boston Post)

Certainly a rotten condition of affairs, and one that some higher power than resides in Chicago should determine to reform.

A Lawless People.

(Boston Herald)

The white race in America does not like the Negro when it comes into close contact with him, and there is in this attitude very much less difference between the views of the North and the South than we commonly imagine. We are a lawless people and with us the mob spirit obtains far too much tolerance. And we are reminded of the observation of the late Justice John M. Harlan of Kentucky, a republican in politics, who said at a famous Loyal Legion banquet in Washington: "The heart of the North has grown cold toward the bondsmen whose chains it broke." Sad, but true.

Time for Action.

(Boston Christian Science Monitor)

Thus a high order of citizenship is demanded. For it is going to be a race riot that is a matter of the individual, not of the mass.

If an individual Negro insults a white woman, it is that individual who must be punished, not any man of black skin whom a mob takes a notion to go after. And if white men, singly or in groups attack or injure Negroes, would undertake to punish even a criminal Negro without due process of law, then even the federal power itself should be called into play, if need be, to discover those individual white offenders and make them legally amenable. Mass judgments of individual guilt, mob action to discover and punish culprits, are let us say it plainly—too often tolerated with respect to Negroes when they would stir the country if, similarly, and with similar persistence, applied to white men. It is time that such injustices should be corrected. A-1 Negroes are not bad, all whites are not good. It is time for this great community, the United States, to recognize this fact, and to bring out and make use of all that is good and true in each race by setting it itself fairly and fearlessly to discover and to correct whatever is evil in each. The thing to be remembered is that the true solution of the difficulty lies in the discovery and correction of evil, no matter where or by whom expressed.

Compared With Turkey.

(Fargo, N. D. Forum)

It is for just such injustices as these that we are demanding the end of Turkish rule and the establishment of a mandatory for Armenia to protect her from Turkish attacks. It is simply proving to him that conditions still render it necessary that he conform to a trifle more circumspectly to the laws, customs and requirements of the communities in which he may reside than white persons even of no more education or intelligence than he possesses. That is a condition and not a sound theory that confronts him. It is due more to an historical and sentimental than a race prejudice, and therefore, more difficult to be overcome; and it can only be overcome by the members of the race themselves.

Need More Schools.

(Indianapolis, Ind. Times)

The race riots have revealed the need of more schools like the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes.

As to the Question.

(Brooklyn, N. Y. Life)

As to the Negro question per se, it will continue to be a grave menace so long as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution are flouted in a large section of the country. Hard as it may be, there is apparently no choice for the States which have reason to fear Negro domination, between submitting to a reduction of their representation in Congress, by establishing qualifications for the franchise which would bar the illiterate whites as well as the Negroes, and permitting the blacks to exercise the right of suffrage indiscriminately. Our efforts in behalf of "oppressed people" and "human beings everywhere" is likely to cause cynical smiles everywhere until we have removed this mote or beam from our own eyes.

Obtaining Their Rights.

(Syracuse, N. Y. Herald)

Such advice is Bolshevistic, anarchistic. It can only lead to trouble. The best friends of the Negroes everywhere will caution them against such folly. Negroes cannot obtain "rights" by unlawful, violent acts, nor can any other race or class. They can, by a's endanger all the gains made for their race by the splendid record of Negroes in the war.

The Big Question.

(Muskegon, Michigan, Chronicle)

But the big question before us is whether or not the emancipation of the Negro from slavery of ignorance and superstition and dependence the second emancipation now in progress, may not aggravate the problem of race antagonism, rather than allay it.

Are We Civilized?

(Rochester, N. Y. Times)

Whatever may be the cause or pretext of the race riots, the sickening and disheartening. To see thousands lose count of themselves and turn into mere beasts makes one wonder if after all we are even partly civilized.

The Gathering Storm.

(Birmingham, N. Y. Republican)

The storm church is about to break. It has been building for years. Its clouds have been made blacker by every lynching by every unlawful execution of sentence by every slight heaped upon the colored race.

A Great Test.

(New York Globe)

Since the Negro has had his liberties abused, his constitutional rights laughed at his person insulted, it is a great test to ask him to appeal to a higher power than his own. The thing of the white rowdies who have been the aggressors in most of the recent race conflicts. The request must still be made, however, for when both sides descend alike to the brutal arguments of the mob, the situation might as well be Europe to fight for America, they are good enough to be treated with equality under the law in America. Much as the fatal results of this new spirit of self respect and independence on the part of the Negro are to be regretted, it cannot but be a matter of congratulation he has acquired that spirit. Now, perhaps, he will gain the justice that is his due and that he could never hope to gain as long as he tamely submitted to insult and injury.

Pleasant Relations.

(Chattanooga, Tenn. Times)

How long the present pleasant relations between the whites and blacks of the south will endure under the constant and wicked nagging and agitation of cranks and fanatics in the north and west, it is difficult to say, but it may be declared with truth and in seriousness that if there shall come a trouble it will not be through the will or contrivance of the mass of the best southern people of either race.

There's No Telling

(Pittsburg, Pa. Gazette Times)

There is no telling when race riots may suddenly flame up elsewhere and municipal authorities should be on the alert to stamp out the first spark.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROMOTE GOOD WILL BETWEEN RACES.

Norfolk, Va.,—Norfolk Chamber of Commerce has a committee on labor, of which a Negro has been made a member. The City also has a Negro Workers' Advisory Committee composed of three white city officials and twenty-five colored men and women. In the acute labor shortage of the past year both these committees have rendered signal service in enlisting the interest and help of the Negro workers of all grades. Backed by the whites these Negro card-indexed every Negro capable of work, and then carried on a campaign of education which brought the desired results by the force of enlightenment and moral suasion at home here of late until the club alone. An officer of the Chamber of Commerce writers of white and colored workers alike "every able bodied man and boy in the community had his shoulder to the wheel in an effort to win the war."

Following this service the city authorities on receiving complaints of conditions in the Negro section, asked the Advisory Committee to submit a program of improvements, showing each street and the work needed. Their report, after due consideration, was adopted by the council, and the work is already under way.

This co-operative plan works well in Norfolk. Friction is reduced, the labor supply increased and made more, and good feeling between the races promoted.

In Knoxville, Tenn., the Board of Commerce is working out a plan of co-operation also. It has appointed a committee to assist the Negroes of the city to form a Business and Civic League whose aim is the improvement of civic and economic conditions among the Negroes of Knoxville. The work of the white committee is purely advisory; but the Board and the League will work together for the business and civic welfare of the community at large.

## MEMPHIS PLANS INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Memphis, Tenn.,—Last winter thirty leading business men of Memphis met to discuss "the Negro problem," but how to promote the industrial development by securing a healthy, efficient labor supply, contented and therefore stable. The 70,000 Negroes of the city offered abundant material for this product. If they could be held against Northern competition by opportunities as good at home as could be found elsewhere.

In order to find out what the Negroes themselves wanted, these employers called their leaders together, organized among them a Central Civic Committee, and told them that if they would draw up a satisfactory plan of civic and industrial development for their people white business men would back it. It was suggested by one of the employers that when a plan was approved the Negroes should provide one-third of the necessary finances and the whites the rest.

The program submitted by the Negroes has been approved by the Industrial Division of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and by the city's Employers' Association. The plan is given in full in a folder entitled "A War City Program," which may be had from Mark Fenton, Industrial Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, or from Hays Flowers, secretary of the Employers' Association.

A community center is to be built, through which all welfare agencies for colored people will be coordinated, and a study of living conditions among Negroes made to facilitate proper adjustments. The center will provide recreation facilities, including gymnasium, swimming pool, playground, roof garden, cafeteria, a colored branch of the public library, and girls' club rooms. Two suites of guest rooms for visiting Negroes of distinction, and a convertible assembly room for lectures, motion pictures, dinners, receptions, etc. Offices will house the colored branches of the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Protective Association, and the Feed-Memphis committee. The building will also furnish quarters for the Federation of Colored Women's clubs and the Three-States Farming Association. Extension work for physical, mental and industrial welfare in city and surrounding country will be undertaken; and a department of publicity will advertise throughout the country the opportunities offered in Memphis for colored people.

Forty-five thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the building and equipment, and \$5,000 for yearly running expenses. The Negroes will operate and control the activities. White cooperation will be given by a white Advisory Board annually elected by the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce. This board will approve the annual budget of the colored corporation, and yearly audit its accounts. All checks will be signed by the colored treasurer, and countersigned by the chairman of the white board.

Sieboy county, in which Memphis is situated was the first in the South to put large sums into Negro rural school buildings, appropriating \$60,000 for that purpose over a year ago. Several counties in other states have since followed this example; and it is to be hoped that many cities with the same broad-minded plan which Memphis "big business" is backing.

## SECRETARY BAKER ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

Atlanta, Ga.,—A prominent member of the faculty of Emory University states that during a recent visit to Washington he heard Secretary of War Baker pay an earnest tribute to the Negro soldier.

"The Negro soldier," said the Secretary, "confronted the dangers of war with fortitude, his privations with cheerfulness. He was loyal, hard working and faithful. The next he took in the war was of very great value to the nation, and a great credit to the race."

Some Southerners present, deeply impressed with this voluntary statement from the highest official source, asked and received permission to state it in the widest publicity. Many South-ern cities, including Atlanta, have since adopted Baker's own statement with this conclusion: "The official welcome of returning colored troops in which the highest dignitaries of city and state have participated."

## Some Towns In Texas

WE COVER THE STATE LIKE A BLANKET.

### THREE BEAUMONT TWIRLERS ENGAGED IN A NO HIT AND NO RUN GAME.

By Wm. Ross.

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 28.—The Black Oilers which were scheduled to play the Black Aces of San Antonio, a series of four games here did not play as they had planned because the white club was due to leave Friday night for Galveston and play there but as the Galveston whites have drawn such small crowds at home here of late until the club owners transferred the games here and that blocked the game for the colored boys, but manager Liston and Captain Ross got busy with the wire and got a game over at Orange, Texas. The Orange club had been beating all comers until they hooked up with the Oilers. The Orange crew only proved to be a picnic for the Oilers. Captain Ross sent Hunter to the mound and he worked five innings and retired without losing a hit and then Ross began firing the ball and he worked three innings without giving up a hit and Lofton pitched the last round without being hit safe.

The Oilers will play the Black Buffaloes of Houston here Sunday and Monday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. The Buffaloes are a tuff bunch for the Oilers to handle and they are preparing to play a bang up game, a record breaking crowd is expected to witness these games.

Back to the game at Orange, the fans there say the Oilers are the best bunch they have ever seen on the local lot. Captain Ross showed the fans some real base ball in the fourth inning when the Oilers scored three runs without the ball being hit out the infield. This is the first game the Oilers have played under Captain Ross and they seem to like his way of handling them so below you will see the beating the Oilers gave the boys:

	R	H	E
Beaumont	1	2	0